

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Some of the reasons why the South should, to the extent of its ability, go into the business of manufacturing are too obvious to have escaped the observation of any intelligent man. For the manufacturer of cotton the incentives are as strong as can be held out to capital and enterprise. Cheap and plentiful water-power can be had in a thousand localities, obviating the heavy expense of machinery and the fuel to put this motion by steam. Labor is cheaper than in the North, coal is abundant, and easy access to points where steam may be indispensable for driving machinery, and the genial climate saves all the cost of heating apparatus during the winter months, which in the bleak North adds so materially to the cost of fabrics as well as of living. The cost of the new material, purchased from the producer, is diminished by the amount of the freight paid to middlemen and the price of freight for long distances.

In addition to these savings, the Southern manufacturer would find their account in buying cotton in the seed, running it through gins of their own, and carding and spinning the lint in its most favorable condition to be worked to the best advantage. With machinery of their own, they could press out the oil and make the cake from the seed, both of which they could sell for fair prices to the parties from whom they bought the cotton. In this way the manufacturer would become instrumental in extending the culture of cotton, by lessening the expenses of the planter, who would be spared the cost of gin-house, of cotton press, bagging and rope, as well as the fearful risk from accidental and intentional burning. This policy would have another happy effect, by placing the poor man, with his few acres, upon an equal footing with the means considered—with the large planter, and both might be stimulated, not to extend the area in cotton, but to produce the greatest quantity and the best quality per acre. This sort of rivalry will be not only a public benefit, but the quickest and surest road to individual and general prosperity.

But, invaluable as would be the home manufacture of cotton—the staple of the South and the need of the world—there are other manufactures, scarcely less essential, as the means of building up that commercial independence, in the absence of which, the South has no right to expect the North will respect. The dominant sectional faction, whilst obedient to wealth and power, is aggressive and oppressive to the weakness of poverty. Therefore it should be the policy of the South to create everything it needs, from a locomotive to a horn button. Its wealth and political power will be in proportion to the success of this policy, and in proportion to its commercial independence will be the security of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the inviolability of the organic law, from which States and individuals derive their highest privileges. Every factory that may be erected, no matter how humble its scale or object, will be a step in the right direction and can become a success, provided the community around it can be impressed with the importance, in a pecuniary and political point of view, of a liberal and exclusive patronage of home institutions. But here lies the rub! Our people are so deeply impressed with the false idea that nothing is worth having which is not made north of the Ohio, that even articles of superior quality made at their very doors are rejected, and the services of a middleman are called into requisition for the procurement of an inferior foreign article. And they strangely forget that, though the price of the latter article may be nominally a little less, the price of freight and the profit of the middleman added to the loss of the currency from circulation, make the bargain as hard as it is unwise.

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Since the establishment at Louisville of a school of the cooperative system of England, where it has proven successful, and since the acceptance, by President Davis of the Presidency of the Society of the Mississippi, the object of which is to make the great river the outlet of the vast products of its immense valley and their direct shipment to foreign markets it may not be amiss to ask what the Grangers are doing to avail themselves of the advantages held out to them by this great English and American joint project? In many parts of the country we are aware that they are making strenuous efforts to advance a scheme which has for its object the development of agriculture and the protection of the interests of labor in every department of industry. And it is not presuming too far, to insist that state and subordinate Grangers themselves have direct communication with the authorized agents of these movements, in order to learn their *modus operandi*, and the means by which the Grangers, individually and collectively, can be brought into active co-operation with them. This has, no doubt, been done in many localities, but the apathy which seems to pervade the Order in this vicinity makes us doubt whether any zeal is felt for the original objects of their organization, much less for the great auxiliary movements just mentioned, and by means of which such great results are to be accomplished. We would not do injustice to the Grangers of this county, but our information is that the zeal is wanting and efforts are flagging. We had not supposed that, in a matter of so much importance, the novelty could have so far worn off as to permit the farmers to turn back after having entered the plain road to wealth and power, social position and individual dignity. The zeal born of the first presentation of the great results worked wonders, until the stubborn fact appeared that perseverance and stamina are indispensable if they would reach the goal that appeared so near to their inexperienced vision, but so remote when viewed through the misty medium of possibilities and probabilities, of circumstances to be controlled and accidents unforeseen. Then the timid wavering, the over-sanguine doubt, the impatient to despond, and the demoralizing effect of the inevitable result. Such is human nature, as tested by a thousand experiments, but we had hoped, in the case of the Grangers, that self-interest, one of the most powerful incentives to human action, would have made their case an exception, because self-interest is the inducement held out to them in every stage of their progress. They can not separate themselves from the great body of farmers with whom they co-operate and for whose welfare they labor, nor from the great public whose political well-being has been so confidently entrusted to their keeping. If they falter and fail, humanity has no hope it need cherish, and no staff upon which it leans for protection against the tide of political corruption that is desolating the country. Then we beg them to reconsider their objects and motives in the past and gather from the retrospect renewed energy to encounter the future, and a resolution to be true to themselves, their country, and the cause of liberty and progress.

The question is often asked—what can the lower House of Congress do, with its Democratic majority? It can perfect no legislation, the Executive and Senate being opposed to any Democratic measure. Still it can do work of vital importance to the whole country, and achieve for itself an enduring fame, by giving shape to the future of the government. It can repeal, so far as the lower House is concerned, the iniquitous redemption law, and throw upon the Executive and Senate the sole responsibility of the revised law, which must follow the enforcement of that law. This, indeed, will do much towards giving Democracy the vantage ground in the Presidential canvass of next summer. But it can investigate the villainies of Radical rule, unseal the hitherto hidden mysteries of the rings and monopolies which have so long oppressed the people and robbed their Treasury. It can collect testimony and prepare the way for the future prosecution of the numerous criminals who, with pockets full of stolen money, move in the highest shoddy circles and snap their fingers at the law. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives ought not to legislate if they could. Their true policy is investigation and spread before the public the facts and figures that will not fail to convict the administration and its leading supporters of crimes which ought to consign them to a life of penal servitude. No majority in the House of Representatives ever had more important work to do, nor a fairer opportunity to win the applause of all good citizens, by redeeming the government and people from the hands of the spoilers.

It does seem to honest men, that the Credit Mobilier and the whisky frauds now being brought to light and implicating, as they do, prominent Radicals near and behind the throne, ought to create among the real people an earnest and universal desire to get rid of a party which has brought disgrace and is bringing ruin, upon government and country.

GRANT is said to be seriously considering the question of interfering between Spain and Cuba. He cares nothing for either, but if interference will help him to a third term, he is fool enough to try, regardless of consequences. But he may find the Democratic majority in the lower House a serious obstacle to his scheme.

The Vice-President is said to be recovering from his grandstanding feat. It is unfortunate that the two highest officers of the government should be addicted to kindred morbid appetites—the one for funds, and the other for solids.

FOREY is out for Grant's third term. So is every Radical who has had, or wants to have, a chance to rob the people. Things are not as they "used to be"—the most loud-mouthed and patriotic is the greatest rogue.

By order of Court, the brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Tilton will testify in the Londer case. Perhaps, through the same instrumentality, Bowen may be required to unload his entire cargo of facts.

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Gov. HARRIS of Ohio, thinks he was elected by anti-Poetry excitement aroused by the Radical leaders. What comments upon the intelligence of Ohio voters!

The reported earthquake felt at Knoxville will, we suspect, turn out to be nothing more than the letting off of steam by the fighting parson.

In many of our exchanges we see a patent medicine headed—"Throw physic to the dogs." If strychnine is medicine, we second the motion.

The Railroad rings are becoming so confident of their power that they are increasing their rates on freight and passengers.

Snow, to the depth of a foot, has fallen in portions of the North and West, and ice so laid the wires as to cut off telegraphic communication.

BREMER's prayer the other day, in the Moody meeting, "Iivered" his case very fully.

ENGLAND has just suffered severely from inundations.

ARKANSAS ITEMS.

How does that heading suit you? It will suit some people better than "Southside Items." However, the wounds have all healed up by the first intention. This last term is medical phrasology.

I struck Arkansas mud Tuesday, Nov. 9th, at 5 o'clock p. m., having been breakfasted the same morning with Squire Caldwell. The railroad on which I took passage to Forrest City is the one which Walter Richardsons brags of having built. It is in the mud and a part of the way, and the balance of the way on splits—some high and some low so as to put the cars into a very successful "wobble."

Ask Grant what that words mean—he has been over the road. Squire Caldwell circulates the report that the cars on this road carry the cow-catcher behind to keep cattle from running over them. This much however, let it be said to the credit of the road, and the comfort of Walter, no passenger has ever been killed on it.

I am in St. Francis county. Crops are splendid, and every one looks cheerful. The sickness here has been about like it is in your county. Eastern Arkansas, west of Crowley's, and east of La Grange river is the finest belt of land that I know of, taking all things into consideration. There is richer land east of St. Francis river, but subject to inundation, though not so sickly as one would suppose.

Now is the time for Dick Broadbent to take that bear hunt he has been threatening so long. Plenty of mast on Black Fish Lake, and bearing coming in very fast. A party of bear hunters left Forrest City this morning. Fine deer hunting in the little prairie fifteen miles west of this place.

A great deal of immigration is pouring into Arkansas this fall, and will continue to do so at an increased rate from year to year. The State government is the best in the South. Whisky drinking and cheating are largely on the decrease. My Temperance friends will be glad to hear that the God Temples are in force over here.

Witnessing a procession of them a few days ago, I noticed that most of the members were girls and boys. May they always keep sober. Society in the main, here is as good as it is in any county in Tennessee. Recommend to all who contemplate moving west to stop off at Forrest City, I hunt up a home. If they are not suited charge it to me.

Yours truly,
Forrest City, Ark., Nov. 12, 1875.

TARNS GRANGE EXHIBITION.

On Saturday, the 13th inst., according to a suggestion made at the Oct. meeting of Tarns Grange, the members, with a few visitors from adjoining Granges, met at their hall at 10 o'clock, and placed on exhibition specimens of some of their agricultural products, ladies' work, etc. Much of the entertainment was due to the display of select specimens of their artistic skill.

The competition was not so great as desired, or expected, in consequence of the short time to make preparation for an entertainment. However, the forenoon was pleasantly spent in receiving, arranging, examining and judging the ladies' work, farm and garden products, etc. Dinner was then spread by the sisters, and all partook of a social repast.

The first of the afternoon was spent in exhibiting stock; after which the following list of successful competitors was read out:

Best Cockerel, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Turkey, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Chicken, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Duck, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Goose, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Pig, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Cow, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Horse, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Sheep, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Goat, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Rabbit, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Bird, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Fish, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Fruit, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Vegetable, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Flower, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Plant, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Tree, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Stone, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Metal, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Mineral, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Earth, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Water, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Air, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Fire, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Light, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Sound, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Taste, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Smell, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Touch, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Feeling, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Thought, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Understanding, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Wisdom, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Knowledge, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Power, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Wealth, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Honor, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Respect, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Love, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Friendship, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Charity, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Justice, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Moderation, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Temperance, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Sobriety, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Cleanliness, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Order, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Industry, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Diligence, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Perseverance, Mrs. J. W. Martin, prem. Best Patience, Mrs. J. W. 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